

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

The Food Drink Without a Fault

Made of high-grade cocoa beans, skillfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals; it is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean.

The genuine bears this trade-mark, and is made only by
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

A TELEPHONE CALL

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

It was 10 o'clock at night. I was sitting in an easy chair in my bedroom reading and smoking when I heard a ring at the telephone bell in the hall. Going to it, I took up the receiver and placed it at my ear. I heard a remarkable confusion of sounds. The speaker at the phone was a woman, but there were others in the room, one of whom, a man, was shouting wildly. It was difficult to distinguish what the woman at the receiver was saying on account of the other voices, especially the shout. I will give my dialogue over the phone as well as I can, with its interruptions:

Voice at Transmitter—Oh, my goodness gracious! He's slashing right and left! He's going to kill us all!

Voice of the Madman—Give 'em the bayonet! Rout 'em out of the trench! Hold on there! Save that gun! Good! Never mind—

I asked again and again for an address and finally got 175 Wash—

Man's Voice (not at transmitter)—Remember, men, that you are Canadians, and what you do today—

Voice at Transmitter—Do come! Will is delicious. He fancies that he is leading his company into—

Woman's Voice (not at transmitter)—Oh, heavens! He's got his sword!

I—Never mind who I am. Give me your street and number.

Voice at Transmitter—Oh, horrors! I hung up the receiver, waited a few seconds, took it up again and called a cab to come in a hurry. Then I went downstairs and out, walking in the direction from which I expected it. Seeing a vehicle coming at a gallop, I headed it off, got in and told the driver to take me to 175 Washington avenue.

There was a Washington street in the city, but the voices I had heard came from refined persons, and Washington street was mostly taken up with shops and saloons.

I had some distance to go and shouted to the cabman to move faster. He came to a sudden stop, and I heard him speaking with a policeman, who had stopped him. I opened the door and told the policeman to get in with me, explaining why I wanted him. But he got on the box, permitting the driver to go as fast as he could get the horse to move.

I suppose we were ten minutes in making the distance. As soon as we reached the house I told the policeman that he would be expected to tackle an armed lunatic. He demurred, saying that he must telephone for assistance, and went off to a call box. I did not propose to wait for him and, going up the steps of a stone front house, rang the bell.

While I waited for assistance I heard sounds in the second story as I had heard them over the phone and above the din the lunatic's voice shouting:

"Line up there, men! Come on, you fellows, fill these gaps! Now altogether! Forward!"

The front door was opened, and a young woman as white as a cloth appeared.

"I'm the party you got on the"—

My explanation was interrupted by sounds of steel slashing wood and the shrieks of women above. The girl, without a word, led me upstairs. While ascending I determined upon a plan of action. Whether it would avail anything I did not know. On reaching the upper hall I found a girl crouching. The door of a bedroom was wide open.

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WOMAN AIDS MRS. MOHR

Prosecution Strikes a Snag When Witness Fails to Corroborate

CHAUFFEUR HEALS STICKS TO HIS STORY

Under Savage Cross-Examination by Widow's Lawyer, He Fails to Waver

Providence, R. I., Jan. 22.—The state yesterday virtually completed the direct presentation of its testimony against Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, Cecil V. Brown and Henry H. Spellman, on trial here for the murder of the woman's husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr.

George H. Heals, the negro chauffeur who confessed that he took part in a murder plot alleged to have been in progress at the time of the shooting, finished his testimony just before the luncheon recess.

Questioned alternately by counsel for the two negro defendants and by the prosecuting attorney on cross and re-direct examination, he was taken over various details of his three days' testimony without materially changing it.

When he left the stand it was believed the state had only a few, and relatively unimportant witnesses to follow, before it rested.

Mrs. Florence Heals, landlady of the house in which Mrs. Mohr lived on Reservoir avenue, was next called. She said she lived in the same house herself.

The witness said she saw Heals in the hallway at Mrs. Mohr's door about 6 o'clock on the night of the shooting. At another time she saw another colored man sitting in the hammock on the piazza.

She admitted Mrs. Mohr told her Brown had come to her after his discharge. "You're a reluctant witness—you still live in the same house with Mrs. Mohr," said the prosecutor.

"I'm telling what I remember," was the reply.

Attorney General Rice asked Mrs. Barney if she didn't tell him that Heals was in Mrs. Mohr's room at 6 o'clock on the night of the shooting and that Miss Gifford was waiting for Mrs. Mohr on the piazza.

"I couldn't remember."

The attorney stated it was apparent that she was a hostile witness. She couldn't remember whether she told Mr. Rice that while Heals was in the hallway another negro was in the piazza hammock.

Heals admitted writing a letter to Attorney Edwards, counsel for Spellman, while he was in jail. The letter was identified by the witness. The letter was dated Oct. 17, 1915, after Heals had turned state's evidence. It read as follows:

"Providence county jail, Oct. 17, 1915. "Dear Sir: I am writing you to ask you what you think about me changing lawyers, if you and Mr. Lewis think it a good move, and will help me and the other two boys. Will you kindly call and talk it over with my brother which is at 112 West Exchange street, Herbert B. Heals, or call out and see me."

"Yours truly," "George W. Heals."

Heals said he wrote this letter as the result of a talk with Brown.

"Did you mean by that letter that you wanted to change your story?" asked Mr. Edwards.

"No sir," replied Heals and he made the same reply to attorney Lewis of counsel for the defense.

"On the night of your arrest did you tell those people who talked to you what Mrs. Mohr told you to tell?" Heals was asked in re-direct.

"Yes, sir."

"Why didn't you tell Chief Robbins that Mrs. Mohr was in it?" "Because she told me not to mention her name."

"Did you tell Mrs. Mohr that Miss Burger was going down with the doctor that night?" "Yes, and Mrs. Mohr said it made no difference to get both her and the doctor."

"Didn't you say to Winfield Thompson, newspaper man, at the Bristol jail that Mrs. Mohr never talked to you about murdering the doctor?" asked Attorney John J. Fitzgerald on cross examination. "I don't remember," replied Heals.

FORMALLY ANNOUNCED.

Removal of B. & M. Embargo on Most Classes of Freight.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The Boston & Maine railroad announced yesterday the removal of its embargo against all east bound traffic routing by way of its connection with the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson at Rotterdam, Mechanicville and Troy, N. Y. This removal applies to all freight except that for export moving through the port of Boston, it was stated.

The embargo placed against traffic for the Merchants and Transportation company, effective Jan. 15, was also removed.

The Modern Idea.

"Young people nowadays aren't satisfied to begin life as their parents did."

"Indeed not. My own daughter insists on having a living room three feet longer than ours and a sleeping porch, which we haven't got yet."

Detroit Free Press.

OUCH! LAME BACK—RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub Pain Right Out with Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacob's Oil"

Kidneys cause backache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappear. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist and limber up. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain.

Rub old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.—Adv.

THWART PLAN TO BLOW UP BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Michael Gravano, When Arrested, Carried Suit Case with Bomb for This Purpose, It Is Believed.

New York, Jan. 22.—The police announced yesterday that with the arrest Thursday night of Michael Gravano, while carrying a suit case containing a bomb, they believed they had thwarted a plan to blow up the Brooklyn bridge or the new municipal building.

The bomb consisted of an agate can about four inches in diameter and four deep into which an agate cover had been tightly driven, with a fuse connecting with the explosive.

Members of the "bomb squad" had been watching Gravano for three months, having learned, they say, that an attempt was to be made to blow up "a big building." They also arrested Leonardo di Vizio, in connection with the case.

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MUST LIMIT IMMIGRATION

No Other Way to Keep the American Standards

MORRISON BEFORE COMMITTEE

35,000 Foreigners Attempt to Learn English—Influence of Ignorant Worker

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Only by limiting immigration can high standards of living and good wages be maintained among American working men, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor and Representative Burnett declared in advocating the literacy test bill yesterday before the House immigration committee.

Representative Burnett, who is chairman of the committee and introducer of the bill, declared that of 2,500,000 foreigners in the United States only 35,000 were attempting to learn English.

Ignorant and unambitious, he declared, they work cheaply, live in squalor and create conditions that drive American workmen from a community.

To such causes, he insisted were due the recent Youngstown riots.

"A working man told me he left Youngstown for no other reason than the contaminating influence that these foreign laborers had created there," Mr. Burnett said.

"And what decent, self-respecting American, Irishman or German would stand for such conditions?"

The farm calls for the foreign laborer, but he does not answer, John H. Kimble, national legislative representative of the National Grange, said in supporting the measure.

J. O. Carr, representing the chamber of commerce of Wilmington, N. C., opposed the bill on the ground that a colonization on farm lands near his city had been successful.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Was Successful in Operation of One Railroad.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Successful operation of government-owned railroad, which private interests could not be persuaded to build, is causing much satisfaction to interior department officials. The line, extending 25 miles from Yuma, Ariz., to the Mexican border through the Yuma valley, has been in operation daily since February and has carried 300,000 tons of freight besides frequent shipments of other freight which are increasing. Passenger traffic has been light owing to the unpopulated region through which the road runs, but considerable progress has been made in the settlement of the country and a townsite 18 miles from Yuma has been opened.

Construction of the railroad, the second government-owned line, was deemed a necessity by officials of the United States reclamation service. They had been unsuccessful in efforts to interest private capital which considered the prospect doubtful for the payment even of its expenses. As a system of road reclamation was required by the Yuma valley reclamation project the engineers decided the material could be placed economically only by use of a track laid upon the levee which protects the Yuma valley from the overflow of the Colorado river. Work was begun April 9, 1914 and the first spike driven May 1 of that year. The annual summer rains of 1914 delayed construction work but it was completed to the Mexican boundary in February 1915. The line is 25½ miles long including sidings.

Equipment of the road consists of a gasoline motor car bearing in bold letters the inscription: "United States Reclamation Service, Yuma Valley Line." The car carries 70 passengers and makes regular trips to the boundary and return from Yuma. A contract has been made with a transcontinental railroad for joint use of trucks at Yuma. Carload shipments destined for the Yuma valley are taken over by the reclamation service and carried on its line, charges having been regulated by the interstate commerce commission.

Ida Tarbell Shows Way Out of Household Boycott.

In the February Woman's Home Companion Ida Tarbell has an exceedingly interesting article on the universal dislike that women show toward housework, in which she says:

"It is not hours, with all their obvious disadvantages, which tip the scale against housework. It is the atmosphere of servility which envelops it. It is an occupation around which still clings the marks of the old regime. It is one of the great occupations into which the employer has been unable to infuse democratic feeling. The best of us feel our superiority to our employe, and in spite of all effort resent anything like an equal human footing. The girl who has caught some sense of the dignity of labor and who is struggling for respect and recognition from others cannot endure this. She knows that her chances of social life and of marriage are both limited if she is known to be a houseworker. She goes into a factory to escape this."

"Does she see any way out? Often she does, and her answers are almost a prayer to the employers to heed and cooperate. An eight-hour day—or at least hours so arranged that she may have some social life, and use the opportunities for advancement she craves—a place to entertain her friends; consideration; kindness and politeness in treatment; 'more privileges'; 'cooperation.' These are the burden of her suggestions. If these things were possible in housework, the impression that I, at least, get from these questionnaires, is that there are multitudes of self-respecting and ambitious girls who would train themselves for it and who believe that they can make it respected."

Safety in the Home Part of Woman's Daily Duty

On the woman falls the care of the health of the family. She must know the danger signals and have ready the "first aid" remedy, for quick help and the averting of serious illness. Many thousands of housewives have at hand the time tested and proven

Peruna—the Home Remedy

They know it improves the irregular appetite, aids the weakened digestion, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, relieves the coughs and colds, and corrects all catarrhal conditions wherever located. Forty-four years of reliability have established it as the Ever-Ready-to-Take household remedy.

That's why so many speak well of it. We have hundreds of testimonials like this:

Mrs. James F. Summitt, 106 E. Eighth St., Muscatine, Iowa, writes: "Peruna has cured me. For years I was practically an invalid. I was induced to give Peruna a trial, and found very quickly that it was helping me. I am now well and happy. We have a baby boy, which we believe is the direct consequence of my improved health. If Peruna had not cured me we should never have had him. I thank God for Peruna. I hope my testimonial will be of benefit to other women who are children simply because they are in a wretched physical condition. I will answer any letter from a woman anxious to know more about my case. I recommend Peruna to a friend whose daughter had a very severe case of bronchitis. The doctors did not seem to do her any good. She used Peruna and is now well and strong. My husband's health is so much improved by Peruna that we would not be without it in the house."

Forget All Prejudices Let the facts convince you.

THE PERUNA CO., COLUMBUS, O. Those who prefer may have Peruna in tablet form.

BABY'S CARE IN WINTER. Cold and Respiratory Diseases Demand Attention.

So much emphasis is constantly placed upon the necessity for special care of the baby in summer, when the heat is excessive and diarrheal diseases at their worst, that the fact that winter, too, has its special dangers for the baby is sometimes overlooked.

But the combination of heat and diarrhoea is hardly more serious for the baby during the heated months. The same doctrine is now being applied to the group of what are commonly called "winter diseases" of babies and children, namely, bronchitis, pneumonia, "colds," and the like, which are, like diarrhoea, to a large extent, preventable by the intelligent care of the baby, and by surrounding him with proper living conditions.

These proper living conditions consist both in winter and summer of suitable food, in the right amounts, at the right times, cleanliness, sufficient sleep, plenty of fresh, clean air to breathe, and protection from exposure to infectious diseases. It is chiefly the lack of these two latter requirements that causes the winter illnesses among babies.

It is not the cold of winter which makes people sick, ordinarily, but rather the stale over-heated air inside our houses and public buildings, which we breathe and rebreathe, thus passing disease germs about from one to another. Babies are particularly liable to be infected in this way, because they spend a large part of their time indoors, and because mothers are apt to feel that to keep the baby warm the rooms must be kept shut tight.

A mother should use every means in "cold," as it is commonly described. "Colds" are due to a germ and are very contagious, being easily passed from one person to another in coughing or sneezing. A nursing mother who has a cold should tie a thin cloth or veil over her mouth and nose while nursing the baby, and should be careful never to cough or sneeze in his face, nor kiss him on the mouth. She should be particularly careful not to use her own handkerchief for the baby, nor sleep with him while the disease lasts. Many babies contract these colds by being taken up and kissed by visitors, and it is a wise rule to keep the baby away from the company of people who are coughing and sneezing. The reason for this great care as regards a baby is that a contagious cold is very often the forerunner of bronchitis and pneumonia, which diseases cause the deaths of many thousands of young babies every year, and which are infinitely easier to prevent than to cure.

Fresh air is the most effective weapon with which to fight the diseases of the respiratory tract. This does not necessarily mean cold air, for cold air may be stale, and warm air may be pure. The ventilation of most American houses is faulty, since in order to keep them warm enough to suit us we shut them so tightly as to make the air unfit to breathe after a few hours. To counteract this tendency mothers should see to it that all the occupied rooms of the house are thoroughly aired at least twice every day in the coldest weather, while in moderate weather there should be as nearly constant a supply of fresh air throughout the house, night and day, as can be managed.

When the temperature outside is very low, the baby should be taken into a warm room while his nursery is being aired, and at night, his bed should be shielded from a direct draft. If there is a communicating room, the window in that room may be opened, if there is danger of chilling the air of his sleeping room.

If the cold is excessive, or if there is a raw, damp wind blowing or rain or snow is falling, the baby should be given his daily airing in a room with the windows open, or on a protected porch, dressing him warmly in out of door clothing. He should be taken out during the middle of the day, for a little while, never long enough to run the risk of chilling him. This applies especially to young and delicate babies. As a child gets old enough to walk about, and thus exercise himself, he can be allowed to play for some time in an open room or where he is sheltered from the wind.

But an airing every day does not take the place of fresh air in the house, day and night, and to secure sufficient ventilation for health the mother must be on the watch to see that the rooms are opened and the air changed at frequent intervals.